

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1878.

日廿月九年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSY, 18, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS. A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SANTOS, CAMPBELL & CO., AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,200,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—E. D. SASSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
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CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draft, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road, East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

D. A. J. CROMBLE,
Acting Manager,
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-
TRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£500,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG
grants Drafts on London and the
chief Commercial places in Europe and the
East; buys and receives for collection Bills
of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of
Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Paris I
and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZEL,
Ph.D., Publisher.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MEARS LANE, CRAWFORD
CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MEARS
LILLY & WALKER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED,

— AND —

FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH
STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON

WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in

BOTTLES of ONE POUND.

BUSCK & CO.'s SELECTED DANISH

BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb.,

2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSE-

HOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON

and HAMS.

MAKKEREL and SALMON BELLIES,

in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTEL'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and

FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BROS.'S BEST ENGLISH

WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT

NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING

and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DE-

LIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER

BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN

CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN."

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt.

Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBERS' SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES,

from 400 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP

BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

THE POWERFUL SCREW STEAMER

"SEA GULL"

48 tons register, 40 H.P. nominal; Steams

8 knots. She was originally fitted as a Tug

and Water Boat, and can be again adapted

for the latter purpose at little expense.

She has proved herself to be an excellent

Sea Boat, and is well found, her Engine

and Boiler being in first-class order.

ALSO,

The Schooner

"CERA N."

134 tons register, built at Singapore in

1864, of Singapore Hardwood and Teak,

with Iron Festenings. She was thoroughly

repaired and metallised in April last, and is

now in first-class order.

For further Particulars, apply to

MORRIS and RAY,

Ship Brokers,

where the Inventories may be seen.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM-LAUNCH, 65 feet Long,

11 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet

Draft of Water.

High Pressure Double Cylinder Engines,

Speed 8 miles per Hour.

ONE STEAM-LAUNCH, 60 feet Long,

9 feet 6 inches Beam, 5 feet 6 inches Depth

of Hold, 4 feet 9 inches Draft of Water.

High Pressure Single Cylinder Engine,

Speed 8 miles per Hour.

For further Particulars, apply at

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,

late P. & O. FACTORY.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

FOR SALE.

A OPEN SAILING BOAT, with

Masts and Sails Complete, and also

can be used for Pulling Six Oars.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR REGATTA.

For Particulars, apply to

T. ANTHONY & CO.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

FOR SALE.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office.—Price, 31 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

LETTS DIARIES for 1870.

BASS'S DRAUGHT-ALE, in Splendid Condition.

PANTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.

LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.

ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.

MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.

Novelties in Morschen's PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.

POCKET KNIVES.

THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.

CHABLIS, in Pints.

TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths.

FRIEZES, for Ulsters.

WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns.

</div

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.

THURSDAY EVENING,
October 24th, 1878.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA
AND
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
will produce

WALLACE'S ROMANTIC OPERA
"M A R I T A N A,"
In Three Acts.

MISS ELCIA MAY AS MARITANA.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Lazarillo.....Miss CLARA STANLEY.
Don Cesario de Baza.....Mr. H. VERNON.
Don Jose.....Mr. H. PHILLIPS.
King of Spain.....Mr. PADDON.
Mauricio de Monte-
fíos.....Mr. J. ROLLINGS.
Aladea.....Mr. G. ADAMS.
Captain of the Guard, Mr. J. ROLLINGS.
Marchioness.....Miss B. DRAZIER.
Maritana.....Miss ELCIA MAY.
Soldiers, &c.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR,.....MR. F. PANIZZA.

The Opera are produced under the Solo
direction of
Mr. H. VERNON.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at
Messrs KREUZ & Co.'s, where a Plan of the
Theatre may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle or Orchestra
Stalls.....TWO DOLLARS.
Pit.....ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen
cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, October 21, 1878. oc25

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE AT
Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision;
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, August 28, 1878. oc28

Notices to Consignees.

OCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
OCEANIC, from San Francisco, &c.,
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeded discharge of the Steamer
will be landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 16, 1878. oc23

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per British
Bark MARINA, F. JEAN, Master,
from LONDON, are requested to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside the Vessel.

Cargo impeded discharge will be
landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 21, 1878. oc24

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Gange, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-morrow, the 18th Inst., at
5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unlanded after SATUR-
DAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. du FOUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 14, 1878.

HONG LIST.

Circulate, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VII.
OF THE
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

The Chinese in Borneo.
Jottings from the Book of Rites.
The Character 𠂔 or 𠂔.
On the Use of the Character Fan.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangnan.
The Ballads of the Shih-king.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Perkin Warbeck in China.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—

Dutch Doctors in Borneo.
The Giraffe and the K'lin.
On the Syllable Spelling.
Locust Operandi in Flogging.
Early Frost in Canton, in 1877-8.
A Chinese Coin.
Annamite Sovereigns.
Chinese Bank-notes.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRUNETTE, British barque, Captain W.
Dow.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
IMPATRIE ELISABETTA, Austrian ship,
Capt. Hugel.—D. Musso & Co.

INDIA, American ship, Capt. O. Patten,
Order.

DON QUIXOTE, American ship, Captain
Chas. F. King.—Messageries Maritimes.

RALPH M. HAYWARD, American 3-m.
schooner, Capt. L. B. Doane.—Meyer & Co.

GRANIT, British bark, Captain Key.—
Russell & Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R.
Haje.—Melchers & Co.

LOD MACAULAY, British barque, Capt.
R. B. Monkman.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

FONTENAY, British ship, Capt. Geo. B.
Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BERTHA MARION, British barque, Capt.
G. B. Scarratt.—Gilman & Co.

STEATHMORE, British steamer, Captain
John Rowell.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

SPINAXY, British barque, Capt. Pringle.
Siemens & Co.

Not Responsible for Debts of Crew:—

HERAT, British ship, Captain Chas.
Robertson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and
taking through Cargo and Passengers
to New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian
Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"BRISBANE,"
Captain REDDELL, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBE, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, October 22, 1878. oc25

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, at the Residence of
the late Mr. JOHN JACK, No. 1, Lower
Mosque Terrace, on

MONDAY,
the 28th Oct., 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m.—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, comprising:—Damask-
covered Chairs and Couches, Pictures,
Mirrors, Gasoliers, Side Tables, Carved
Side Board, Dining Table, Chairs, Electro-
plated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware,
etc.,
Wardrobes, Toilet Mirrors, Toilet
Tables, Chests of Drawers, Carpets,
Washstand and Service, Handsomely
Carved Bombay Blackwood Bedstead,
Horse-hair Mattresses and Pillows,
etc.,
etc.,
etc.

A Four-Wheeled CARRIAGE, Sedan
Chairs, Flower Pots, Plants, &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Fur-
niture will be on view from Saturday,
the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All
lots, with all faults and errors of description,
at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the
hammer.

Hongkong, October 22, 1878. oc28

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 21, Gunes Bros., German barque,
402, F. Trumbach, Quinhon Oct. 6, Salt
CAYMAN.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 22, Albert Russell, for New York.
22, Yutong for Swatow.
22, Chop-chung, Chl. R.C., for a cruise.
22, Gualior, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Syria, for London.
Marie Louis, for Swatow.
Ada Melmore, for San Francisco.
Brunette, for Manila.
Anne Burr, for Manila.
Lotte Moore, for New York.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Gunes Bros., from Quinhon, 7 Chi-
nese.

DEPARTED.

Per Gualior, for Shanghai, Miss B.
Emmerson, Mrs. Butt, Mr. Raphael, and
6 Chinese; from Southampton, Mr. W.
Forbes.

PER YUTONG.

for Swatow, 80 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

None.

CARGO.

Per S. S. Diamond, Hongkong to London,
sailed 19th October, 1878.—83,776 lbs.
Congo, 320,716 lbs. Sc. Copper, 71,900
lbs. Sc. Or. Peacock—total 476,382 lbs. Tea,
17 pkgs. Silk, Piece Goods, 40 pkgs. Waste
Silk, and 337 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For AMOY AND MANILA.—
Per Emoy, at 10.30 a.m., on Wednesday,
the 23rd Inst.

For MANILA.—
Per Marques, at 2.30 p.m., on Wednes-
day, the 23rd Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHEW.—
Per Yutong, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the
23rd Inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Pernambuco, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday,
the 25th Inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per Straitsmore, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday,
the 25th Inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Venetia
will be despatched with Mail for the
Strait Settlements, Batavia, Borneo,
Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served
through London, on THURSDAY,
the 24th Inst.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 23rd Inst.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 24th Inst.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters, Registry ceases.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with
LATE FEE of 18 cents extra
Postage till

11 A.M., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till

11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, Oct. 12, 1878. oc24

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Yutong will
be despatched from Hongkong on
THURSDAY, the 31st Inst., with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Mar-
seilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia,
Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania,
Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Correspondence
to schools, and that the "Sovereign Pontif" is
not permitted, as he desired to do, to
oppose a remedy to the *impurity* which
had invaded the city.

It was the duty of all citizens, added the Pope,
to render futile the efforts of these impious
people by making it an inviolable law to
keep themselves and their children from
any contact with heresy.

They were aware that the enemies of the
Catholic faith, taking advantage of the
poverty which at present afflicted the
people, were employing every artifice,
but he would not wrong their consciences
or their religious cause by supposing
them capable of sacrificing their salvation
and that of their children for any consider-
ation of material interest. Bread
bought at such a price killed the soul
and brought down the malediction of the
Almighty. He implored them to follow
the example of their fathers and suffer
rather than yield to temptation.

It was generally believed, when
Leo XIII was elevated to the heights
of infallibility by his fellow priests, that
he possessed a larger mind, and less
arrogance, prejudice, and artifice, than the
majority of his predecessors. A few
more ebullitions, however, of this nature
and any predilections in favour of the
present occupant of the papal chair must
vanish. A more vile and deliberate
insult to Protestants than that administered,
under the garb of religion, in the
parties of the Pope's speech quoted
above could scarcely emanate from the
lips of a responsible and educated man.

What would be feeling, we may ask, of the
Roman Catholic community in this

Colony if Bishop Burdon took advantage
of an important occasion and solemn

Ecano, from Cadiz; 23, Alva, from Hongkong; 24, Emu, from Hongkong; 25, Gobu, from Hongkong; 26, Elmiranda, from Newcastle;—Oct. 1, Salvador, from Hongkong; 5, Lady Kinnat, from Newcastle; 6, Southern Cross, from Hongkong; 7, Emerald, from Hongkong; 7, Brem, from Hongkong; 7, Marivales, from Singapore; 9, Regent, from Hongkong; 10, Kestrilia, from Bilbao; 11, Marla, from Newcastle; 12, Reina Mercedes, from Liverpool; and ports of call; 14, Emu, from Amoy; 14, Salvador, from Hongkong; 14, Gorda, from Glasgow.

Departures.—Sept. 22, Salvador, for Hongkong; 24, Thales, for Hongkong; 24, Kamarilda, for Hongkong; 25, Flodden, for Melbourne; 25, Zee, for Liverpool; 26, Warwickshire, for S. Francisco; 26, M. Franje, for New York; 27, Feneo, for Hongkong; 29, Emu, for Hongkong; 30, Alba, for Hongkong.—Oct. 2, C. of Manchester, for Liverpool; 2, Wandering Chief, for Falmouth; 3, City of Manchester, for Falmouth; 5, Salvador, for Hongkong; 6, Marques de la Victoria, for the South; 6, Pany, for Singapore; 6, Victoria, for Liverpool etc.; 7, Formosa, for New York; 12, Emanuela, for Hongkong; 14, Marve, for Hongkong.

China.

SHANGHAI.
(News.)

Yesterday afternoon (Oct. 16th), in the Supreme Court, Chief Justice French said that he might announce to the Bar that he had just received a telegram from the Major of Salisbury to the effect that R. E. Mowat, Esq., was to be appointed Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, under the recent Order in Council, which, his Lordship added, was to come into operation in January next.—This appointment will, we feel sure, give the greatest possible satisfaction to all who may at any time have had business requiring their attendance at the Supreme Court. Mr. Mowat's close attention to the onerous duties he has hitherto had to perform, the urban manner in which he has performed those duties, coupled with his genial disposition on all occasions, have undoubtedly won for him the esteem and good wishes not only of the Bar of Shanghai, but of all with whom he has been brought in contact either professionally or socially. To this general recognition of valued services, we desire to add our own congratulations on Mr. Mowat's well-deserved appointment.

WUHU.

A correspondent writes that the weather at Wuhu on the first few days of this month was frightfully hot. On the 2nd and 3rd instant, the thermometer rose to 93° and 95°, unexampled heat for the time of year. Since the 5th instant, a cold wind and drizzling rain have prevailed, the thermometer averaging 60°.—There have been many cases of upsets on the river from rough weather reported lately—passengers landing from the steamers chiefly. At one place, forty persons are said to have been drowned out of a landing boat. A limit should be put to the number carried by each boat.—Rain fell heavily on the 9th and 10th instant.—N. C. D. News.

NEWCHAWANG.

Oct. 10th.

The weather-wise prognosticate an early winter on account of the earlier (than usual) departure of the swallows, and the vagaries of numerous wild fowl who seem restless and undecided, whether to stay a short while or not on their way in search of quarters. We have had two to three degrees of frost already. The steamers *Atlanta*, *Cassandra*, and *Averton* are clearing for Swatow with produce; and a large fleet of vessels may still be looked for before the close of the port.—N. C. D. News.

NANKING.

October 8th, 1878.

Within a few hours after I had despatched my last communication from this place, the thermometer fell some thirty degrees; from 93°, in fact, to 61°. At present the weather is chilly and wet, and everybody is wearing thick clothes. The relief from the overpowering heat of a week ago is immense, and when the rain holds up there is nothing more delightful or invigorating than stretching one's legs in an eight or ten miles walk along the pleasant country roads, and drinking in the fresh pure country air of which we have been deprived so long. It is to be feared, however, that should the present rains continue for any length of time, the rallying health of the city may suffer a relapse; for some of the streets are already once more under water, and the evaporation from these stagnant pools are tremendous in the extreme.

I am afraid that with all its advantages Nanking is a very backward city. There are perhaps no towns in China where greater ignorance exists side by side with greater pride. The people as a rule know absolutely nothing outside the scope of their own daily avocations, and they do not want to know anything. Even when they do condescend to question a foreigner, their enquiries only show the utter crassness of their ignorance. Their astonishment at being told that England is forty thousand miles from China is almost ludicrous. Nor have they very clear ideas about their own country. The writer has been asked over and over again if he is not a native of Ningpo, or Yuhkiang, or Canton. He has been asked whether there are any books in Europe—whether foreigners have sumptuary laws. The more preposterous questions are generally put by peasants; it is true, but the proud and unwarped *hakka* often say things quite as stupid in their way. Very few persons here seem to know anything about a Chinese Minister having been sent to England. They have the invaluable *Shih-pao* at their disposal, but only a very small proportion of the inhabitants ever read it. It would be interesting to find out how many people in this town have heard about the famine in the North. One may safely affirm that numbers were ignorant of it until the arrival of some refugees in a half-naked and starving condition afforded them ocular demonstration of the fact. Of course they have not the slightest idea of what foreigners have done for the relief of the sufferers or the money they have subscribed, and the precious lives that have been lost in the work of distribution. The foreigners in them still a foreign devil, and although the simple country people generally honor one with the contemptuous designation of *yang tsai* or *yang tsao*, the very women in the city may be overheard whispering to their children as the foreigners go by, "Call them *hakka*!" Even the *hakka* who

refugees, filthy to loathsome, and herding together like so many noisome reptiles in their debasement and their misery, insult the foreigner as he passes with the same obnoxious epithet. Little, perhaps, do they know, or, if they know, little do they think, that the foreigners they thus abuse have been instrumental in saving thousands of their fellow-countrymen from death—perhaps, themselves included; and so they rail on these poor degraded beings, compared with whom a Shanghai coolie is a courtier, having no more grateful word to say to a passing European than "devil." Be it ignorance merely, or sheer callousness and ingratitude, or a combination of both, it is stinken in the extreme. Yet I am afraid this mean ingratitude is characteristic of the Chinese generally. When they are sick from opium-smoking, fever, or whatever it may be, the "foreign Excellency" is humbly implored to bestow a little of the precious Western medicine; but when there is nothing the matter, why, then the foreign Excellency becomes a foreign devil, and is only fit to be yelled at the streets.

Indeed, the difference between the dweller in the city and the dweller in the plain is vast. To take a walk through the streets of Nanking is, to a sensitive man, rather a penance than otherwise; for he cannot stop for an instant to look at anything in a shop without a crowd of dirty idlers collecting round him in an instant, nor is he ever free from the insatiable yell of the rising generation. To take a walk through the country is in every way a pleasure. Seldom, indeed, does one address a peasant without receiving a frank and courteous reply. To look in at a wayside temple is to receive a cordial invitation to enter from the priests, who press civilities upon the visitor. In passing a village school, the foreigner is always sure of a pleased and polite reception at the hands of the old schoolmaster, who enters at once into animated conversation as soon as he finds his guest has some knowledge, however slight, of his cherished classics. Invitations to sit down and have a cup of tea are constantly proffered by cottagers with whom the foreigner has entered into friendly conversation. Even the old women unbend sometimes, and will go so far as to present a civil-spoken stranger with a bunch of flowers by way of showing their good will. In a word, it seems even truer in China than in other countries, that God made the country but man made the town. Any attempt to evangelise the rabble of Nanking city appears a sufficiently hopeless task; but among the country-folk is found a more congenial soil, and I believe that were the efforts of missionaries to be directed toward the villagers and husbandmen who live outside the walls, they would do more good in a single year than they do now in ten.—*Shanghai Courier*.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this Company was held yesterday Oct. 14th at the Head-office, Hankow Road. Mr. E. H. Lavers, the Chairman of the Court of Directors, presided, and there were present:—Messrs. J. Hart, A. G. Wood, H. Sutherland, D. Brand, C. L. Grant (Directors), W. H. Aratz, R. Mackenzie, H. J. Such, J. M. Young, P. G. Fibbe, W. G. Low, P. Maclean, W. White, H. Kirchoff, J. Bradfield, R. H. Ardmore, E. Tanneneyer, J. Wilson, W. Howie, A. Westall, J. A. Taylor, E. P. Hague, J. Findlay, W. H. Macomber, T. Butler, J. J. Tucker, and H. S. Morris, Secretary.

The SECRETARY first read the notice convening the meeting, and then the minutes of the preliminary meeting held on the 22nd December, 1877, which were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN then said:—This is the first meeting, gentlemen, of the Company under its reorganization on a permanent basis, and the Directors have very great pleasure in presenting to you their Report and Accounts for the period ending the 30th June, 1878. You will observe from the Accounts that the premium collected for that period amounted to Tls. 650,697.13, out of which losses have been paid representing Tls. 157,899.70, leaving a balance of Tls. 446,369.62 to be carried forward from the Working Account to the credit of the Company. I think considering the depression of trade, which we have all more or less experienced, that the result may be considered very satisfactory. For the corresponding half-year of the old Company, we collected Tls. 503,246 against Tls. 650,697 for the present half-year, which shows a satisfactory increase, while the losses for the corresponding period of 1875 amounted to Tls. 169,812, as against Tls. 157,899 for the six months of the present year. It is too early yet to say anything with reference to building up a Reserve Fund. It is a subject which will be borne in mind by your Directors, and their deliberations on it will be laid before you at the meeting which will be held about March, next year. It is considered by the Directors very necessary to build up a Reserve Fund, as mentioned at the preliminary meeting held on the 22nd December last, and it is our aim to raise one as soon as possible. Before putting the first resolution to the meeting, asking you to pass the Report and Accounts, I shall be very happy to answer any question you may wish to ask in reference to them.

Mr. E. P. HAGUE said he should like to know how it was that the expenses of the London branch were so large when compared with the head office. The Chairman replied that it arose simply from additional expense, which it had been necessary to incur, on account of increased business.

Mr. HAGUE could not see how the London business could be so much larger than that of the Shanghai office to make the difference in the expenses of the two offices—the expense of the London office was greater only a very small proportion of the inhabitants ever read it. It would be interesting to find out how many people in this town have heard about the famine in the North. One may safely affirm that numbers were ignorant of it until the arrival of some refugees in a half-naked and starving condition afforded them ocular demonstration of the fact. Of course they have not the slightest idea of what foreigners have done for the relief of the sufferers or the money they have subscribed, and the precious lives that have been lost in the work of distribution. The foreigners in them still a foreign devil, and although the simple country people generally honor one with the contemptuous designation of *yang tsai* or *yang tsao*, the very women in the city may be overheard whispering to their children as the foreigners go by, "Call them *hakka*!" Even the *hakka* who

REPORT.

The Directors have now to bring before the Shareholders the first Report of the Company under its new constitution, and they are glad to be enabled to state that the allotment of Shares and collection of the Capital were completed in due course, the Company being now established on a permanent basis.

From the annexed accounts it will be

noticed that the Premiums earned up to 30th June last (Returns and Reinsurances having been deducted), amounted to Tls. 650,697.13,

which is a satisfactory increase on the corresponding period of the year 1875 × 1877;

the payments for Losses and Claims to same date represent Tls. 167,899.79, and the Net

balance carried forward to the Credit of the Company in Tls. 446,369.62.

During the current half-year—further settlements of Claims have been made amounting to Tls. 88,012, and the Net Premium entered in the Company's books to 30th September is Tls. 231,600.

Agencies.—An Agency has been opened at Haiphong under the charge of Messrs. Schreiver & Co.; Messrs. Joseph Stilling & Co. and Messrs. Scott & Co. are appointed to represent the Company at Adelaide and Mauritius respectively; the Agency at Tamanai and Keelung has been transferred to Messrs. Taft & Co.

Directors.—Mr. M. S. Gubbay and Mr. F. H. Bell having retired from the Court of Directors, Mr. David Brand and Mr. Charles Lyall Grant have been elected to fill the vacancies, and their appointment is submitted for the confirmation of the Shareholders.

Mr. A. G. Wood then moved, and Mr. HUGH SUTHERLAND seconded.

"That the election of Mr. David Brand, as a Director of this Company, be confirmed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. J. HART next moved, and the CHAIRMAN seconded.

"That the election of Mr. Charles Lyall Grant, as a Director of this Company, be confirmed."

The motion was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said—We have now finished the business of the first ordinary meeting of the new Company. There are shareholders in the old Company present, and I may mention that we are gradually getting the affairs into a small compass, and our endeavour is to wind up the Company at the end of the year, and to pay whatever the final dividend may be, which is not likely to be very large.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman for presiding, the meeting dispersed.—N. C. D. News.

CHINESE DOLLARS.

(*Shenzhou*, Sept. 27.—Translated for the N. C. Daily News.)

A silver coinage has become of the first importance for the people of China, and we hear the Marquis Li has been discussing the subject, and has even approved of a design for a coin presented to him for inspection. Still this is only a rumour, and we do not know whether it has been sanctioned or whether the matter has only reached the stage of discussion. We call attention to this subject. At present no copper cannot be got, as the cost of carriage and the want of labour and capital are not adequate to work the mines of Yunnan. Since the closing of the provincial mints no new cash are issued, the old cash decrease daily, and small mixed cash are then used. This is prohibited, but the fall in the value of cash and the depreciation of silver cause great losses to the people, so that sanded and then worn-down cash compose half of every string. This causes great loss to buyers and sellers in the markets, whilst coiners amass great profits. Both these results are to be depreciated, and since cash are being debased, better far would it be to bring into use various silver coins, and save the people from being wholly dependent on cash. This would be a most beneficial reform. In all probability the establishment of China of a silver coinage, differing from the foreign coins in design, would cause at first a slight rise in silver, but this soon settle down and the value of foreign dollars might perhaps fluctuate, but as Chinese silver increased, the importation of foreign coins would cease, and foreign and Chinese coins become of the same value, to the great benefit of the population, by putting a stop to the rigging of the market by unprincipled traders who gain or lose 10,000 taels at an operation. By coining small silver, marketmen would not have to carry a weight of cash, but could use cash or silver indiscriminately as they pleased; there would be no fall in the value of cash, and the price of silver being fixed no losses would be incurred. Thus by this one act would many advantages be attained, whilst the profits should recommend it to the notice of H. M. Li. What then are the reasons for not immediately putting it in force? Probably on account of the consequent depreciation of cash and the accompanying losses, but if small silver and cash were circulated together, losers of coin would not be able to melt them down and sell for a profit to melters of copper, and it is ten years no cash would be left. The copper mines, on account of cost of carriage and difficulty in getting capital for coining, have been disused for a long time; small cash, sanded cash, and lead cash, have then been employed. But now the mines are all shut and no copper is discoverable; workers in copper have a difficulty in getting any, and people have to use articles made of lead, pottery, bamboo, or wood; of such copper things as they have, one in ten becomes useless at last, and has to be sold; the workers in copper then buy this old copper and melt it down, and if this is insufficient, they have to buy new, but there being none of that, they come to melting down cash. Now old copper is worth in the market 300 cash a tael, and 800 cash melted down gives 2 taels 2 ounces of metal; melting of cash therefore goes on with alacrity and at a handsome profit, and old copper is not bought. With this we are in the early years of the Hien-feng reign, we remember hearing that copper was high and cash 1-10 was in use. In the reign of Shun-chih, Hien-hsi, and Yung-cheng, 40 or 50 of these could be picked out of a single string. Shopkeepers used, too, to pick out coins inscribed with the characters "tung" or "in," and on New Year's Eve some score of strings of these cash might be got, but melters down of coin did not at that time come into existence. Now-a-days, out of 1,000 cash we may find 4 or 5 good cash, and as all cash have been picked out by melters to be

preserved as curios; we see that in 20 years the great majority of these coins must have been melted down for metal. If cash are disused and silver circulated, then the cash of Keen Loong and Tao Kwang will in all probability be similarly melted, so that whether silver be coined or not coined, it will equally give cause for anxiety. The Kang Hsi cash being used, silver should certainly be coined, and in that case who can prevent it being circulated and melted down. The prevention of such an evil must begin at the very source (i.e., no silver coinage). But men now, who get copper melt down cash, break a statute law and act clandestinely. All shops that buy copper for making copper vessels, pay for the old metal at a price which does not include mintage fees. The price of copper increases continually, and only the rich can afford to buy copper vessels; the poor, in disgust at its high price, cease to use it, using tin where they did copper and pottery where they did tin. A beneficial change, in our opinion, would be brought about by bringing in a law to prohibit people using copper utensils, and shops from selling copper—obedience to bring punishment on the heads of both buyer and seller. Men of certain rank might be allowed to use copper. This would not be without precedent, for the statutes now contain

sumptuary laws against dress. It should, however, be strictly enforced by the local officials, who should not allow it to become a dead letter. Otherwise as the metal mines can't regain their old footing, and as brass things will be made, it will be necessary to sit still and merely look on while unprincipled men, eager only for profit, fire their furnaces daily and reduce forms to a shapeless mass. Those who do not

desire that "perfected articles should be destroyed" should desire still more fervently that such a fate should not befall the coin of the realm.

Classical quotation.

The Straits.

(*Singapore Daily Times*.)

Our Dutch friends would appear to be rather obstructive in their trade regulations in Aceh. The *Finang Gazette* has the following paragraph on the subject:—

"We hear great complaints from numerous petty traders, owners of different crafts, and others regarding the hostile action of the Dutch regarding goods shipped from this to the different Coast Ports of Aceh which are supposed to be under Dutch protection. We are told that the annoyances they are subjected to by the Netherlands authorities are numerous enough to stifle all trade, and the ports declared to be open might as well be blockaded as closed.

"We are further informed, of the best authority, that manifests written in English are not accepted. Masters of vessels are told they are not intelligible and must be made out in the Dutch language, which has to be done at a fee of \$4 paid before any cargo is landed. Vessels are kept lying off the land three miles and all communication with land very nearly prohibited. This is scarcely, we should conceive, consistent with the Dutch promise that the position of British subjects should be that of the most favored nation."

At the recent Neurological Congress at New York, Dr. Board remarked that he was in the midst of an investigation with reference to automation of the involuntary life; and for the reliability of the phenomena of which he gave an account for which he was willing to hold himself personally responsible. There were in the northern part of Maine, among the lumbermen, a large number of Canadian Frenchmen who were called the jumpers, or Jumping Frenchmen of Moosehead Lake, from the habit which they had, apparently hereditary, of jumping or striking upon any sudden excitement. For example, if one of the jumpers was told he might jump a number of feet, he was not able to resist the order, even though he was jumping into danger, as into a pond. Sometimes severe accidents had occurred in that way. If a number of them were in a room smoking, and a person suddenly entered and told them to throw away their pipes, they threw them away without reference to risk of breaking them. If when walking the street, one of the jumpers was told to strike a third party, he was unable to resist, and would strike with whatever he had in his hand, and would strike his best friend, even though death might be the result. The men seemed to be entirely deficient in inhibitory power under sudden excitement. They acted much as though mesmerized, or as entranced persons acted when under the control of the operator. They could not usually speak the English language, but when suddenly addressed in English, they automatically replied in English instantly. The automaton was a very great inconvenience to the men, but they were entirely unable to control themselves. It was not an epidemic, but was a fixed state or habit affecting a large number of those people life-long, and running in families.

THE EXTENSION OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD SERVICE TO SINGAPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The new treaty concluded by the Austrian Government with the Lloyd Company, with the view of extending the intercourse of our commercial metropolis to Calcutta, Singapore, and eventually Hong Kong, owes its importance to several particular reasons, among which the novelty of the enterprise in Austria ranks first. Some introductory remarks as to the precedents and the probable effects of the Treaty will, I think, be necessary for foreign readers.

When the Austrian Administration first gave effect to the Trieste-Bombay line, started in 1872, but very few

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD in our Shanghai Firm, CEASED on 31st March last.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Shanghai, October 10, 1878. no14

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM This Date, and during the Absence of the Undersigned, Mr REGINALD DIGBY STARKEY is authorized to Act as AGENT for the Company in Hongkong.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878. no15

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. no13

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having This Day PURCHASED the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book Debts, and Goodwill of the CHINA DISPENSARY hitherto Carried on by Mr W. BALL, will conduct and carry on the said Business (in connection with the VICTORIA DISPENSARY) on his own Account from This Date.

WM. CRUICKSHANK.

Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

NOTICE.

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called NG HOK MUN is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878. no30

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 等字日報 (Wai Tsz Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOON CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Leasee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, occupied by The Hon. CECIL SMITH.

House No. 7, Zetland Street, at present occupied by Mr HEUERMANN.

DAVID SAISOOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, October 7, 1878.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley Street.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 68, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Praya East.

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

As also,

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wan-chai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandas looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wan-chai, MARINE Lot 68.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1878.

Mails.



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDJ-
TERANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA
BOMBAY,
ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steam-ship
"VENETIA," Captain C. G. PERRINS,
will leave this on THURSDAY, the 24th
October, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent,
Hongkong, October 12, 1878. no24

NOTICE,
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUBZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st October,
1878, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. YANGTSE, Commandant RAPATEL,
with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted
in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 8 p.m.
(Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878. no31

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,

華字日報 (Wai Tsz Yat Po),

CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but
Debts prior to that Date will be received
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

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